

The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVII—NO. 24.

MASSILLON, OHIO, NOVEMBER 29, 1889.

WHOLE NO. 1,546.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.
CLEVELAND, LOBAN & WHEELER RAILROAD.
In effect June 2, 1889.

North. South.
No. 4 8:20 a. m. No. 5 6:15 a. m.
No. 6 1:18 p. m. No. 7 7:27 p. m.
No. 6 arrives 8:30. Local 2 10 p. m.
Local 8:45 p. m. Local 2 10 p. m.
Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 are daily.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North. South.
No. 5 7:03 a. m. No. 5 7:00 a. m.
No. 6 1:18 p. m. No. 7 7:40 p. m.
No. 8 5:25 p. m. No. 7 7:40 p. m.
Local 8:35 a. m. Local 8:35 p. m.
In effect June 9th instant.

PITTSBURG, GOING EAST.

Daily. 2:50 a. m.
Daily except Sunday. 2:33 a. m.
No. 10. Daily. 10:18 a. m.
No. 4. Daily. 1:12 p. m.
No. 20. Daily except Sunday. 9:25 p. m.
No. 14. Daily except Sunday. 5:30 p. m.
Local. 12:10 p. m.

GOING WEST.

No. 1. Daily except Sunday. 3:30 a. m.
No. 11. Daily except Sunday. 11:08 a. m.
No. 9. Daily. 5:48 p. m.
No. 13. Daily except Sunday arrive. 8:50 p. m.
Local. 5:20 p. m.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at OTRRILLE.

NORTH. SOUTH.

No. 25 Express. 10:40 p. m. No. 2 Express. 10:36 a. m.
No. 27 Express. 4:20 a. m. No. 28 Express. 3:47 p. m.
No. 8 Express. 3:08 p. m. No. 28 Express. 10:32 p. m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

D. F. REINHOEL, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner and Notary Public.

Office at the Traction Block, No. 16 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, Pres.

President: C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

D. R. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner, Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., to 3 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

CROQUERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1882. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. KANE, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

An Ordinance

Establishing a grade on Chestnut street, from High street to a point 11 feet east from the west line of Prospect street.

in Massillon.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Massillon, that the grade of Chestnut street, from High street to a point 11 feet east of the west line of Prospect street, be and the same is hereby established as follows, viz:

Commencing at the point of intersection of the west line of High street with the middle line of Chestnut street, 100-10 feet above datum plane of city levels, thence running westwardly north to the middle of Chestnut street, 320 feet to a point at an elevation of 170-10 feet above said levels thence westwardly in a convex parabola to a point at an elevation of 153-9 feet above said levels.

SECTION 2.—All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Passed November 18th, A. D. 1889.

H. W. LOEFFLER, CHAS. E. JARVIS,

City Clerk, President of City Council of Massillon, O.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Trust

Administrator of the estate of Hugh M. Hart, Jr., of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 22d day of October, 1889.

JOHN MERRIMAN,

Administrator.

Duff's College.

The oldest and best institution for obtaining a Business Education. We have successfully prepared thousands of young men for the active duties of life. For further address.

F. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Farm for Sale.

A farm for sale containing 160 acres,

three running springs at the house, good buildings, good timber, good orchard,

and situated between Mt. Eaton and Winesburg, Holmes county, O. The reason for selling is the heirs want to divide up. Inquire of Job Brookens.

DR. SELLERS' NEVER FAILS COUGH SYRUP.

LYNN FIRE SWEEP.

The Beautiful "City of Shoes" Laid in Ashes.

LOSS, MANY MILLIONS

Citizens Gaze at the Doomed Buildings With Blanched Faces.

A SQUARE MILE BURNED,

Including the Important Shoe Manufacturing and Business Blocks.

THE OCEAN STOPS THE FIRE

Aid Sent From Boston, Salem, Marblehead and Other Places—Four Daily Papers and Three Banks Destroyed—Hundreds of Families Homeless—Churches and School Houses Converted Into Temporary Homes—Many Narrow Escapes, but No Lives Reported Lost.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 27.—Lynn, the city of shoes, was yesterday afternoon visited by the greatest fire in its history, and with but two exceptions, the most disastrous which has ever visited New England. The exceptions are the great Boston fire of 1872, which destroyed between eighty and ninety millions of dollars worth of property, and the Portland fire of 1866, which caused a loss of between ten and twelve millions. Yesterday's fire started at 11:55 a. m., raged over eight hours, devastated a square mile of the business section of the city and caused a loss estimated at ten millions. In fact the greatest part of ward four is wiped out, as regards the important shoe manufacturing blocks and prominent places of business. The fire started in Mower's wooden building on Almont street, over the boiler, and spread with such rapidity that the excellent fire department of the city was powerless to cope with it. This large wooden building was soon doomed and the flames leaped across a narrow passage way and communicated with the six-story brick block known as Mower's block. When these two buildings got well under way, it was evident a terrible conflagration would result. Almost simultaneously the four-story wooden shoe factory of Bennett & Barnard, on Central avenue, and the four-story wooden building on Almont street caught fire, and when under way a hurricane of flame was in progress which blanched the cheeks of all who were looking on. For eight hours the flames had full sway, the efforts of firemen and citizens seemingly being of no avail.

The Burned Territory

is bounded by the following named streets: Almont, Central avenue, at the junction with Willow street, Union street from its junction with Broad to the Boyden block on both sides, Mt. Vernon street entire, Central square entire, Beach street on both sides as far down as Lee's lumber yard, Washington street from Monroe through to Union, Railroad avenue, all of Exchange street, Broad street from the engine house on both sides up as far as the corner of Exchange, Spring street, besides dwelling houses too numerous to mention on Sufolk, Sagamore and Beach streets.

Aid arrived from Boston, Salem, Marblehead and other surrounding towns, but the united efforts seemed to have little effect on the hurricane of flame. Scenes familiar in the great Boston and Chicago fires were repeated in all their horrors—mothers fleeing with babes in their arms, express wagons loading at business and dwelling houses and transferring goods to places of safety, in many cases a second removal being necessary, and the utmost confusion and alarm prevailing. The excitement increased and became a panic as it became realized that a conflagration threatening the entire business quarter was in progress.

Four Daily Newspapers Burned.

After the fire had been burning two hours everybody agreed that it would not stop until it had reached the ocean, and this proved to be the case. Four daily newspapers are burned out—The Item, Bee, Press and News, three afternoon and one morning. Three national banks—the Central, Security and First—

together with the Lynn Institution for Savings, located in the First National block, are all wiped out. Twelve of the finest shoe blocks in the city are in ruins and about twenty-five stores.

At this writing it is impossible to say how many dwellings are burned. The houses destroyed were mostly those occupied by poor people in the vicinity of Beach street and the wharves. It is impossible as yet to estimate the insurance, but conservative estimates place the loss on property at \$10,000,000. There were many narrow escapes from serious injuries, but no fatalities are reported.

The high brick fire wall on the B. F. Spinney block served as a barrier to the further progress of the flames up Union street after that handsome structure had been gutted.

Buildings Demolished.

The central station of the Boston and Maine railroad was burned flat and the flames leaped across Mt. Vernon street.

At this juncture lawyer William H. Miles, Francis W. Breed and others asked Mayor Newhall to have some of the brick blocks in Mt. Vernon street and the Central church blown up with dynamite to stop the flames.

The mayor thought such a course would imperil lives and be a hindrance to the firemen who were directing streams of water at that point. Several small buildings, however, were blown down on Exchange street, but the effect was very slight, so fierce was the current of the flames.

A. B. Martin & Co.'s big brick block on Market street was draped from top to bottom with carpeting and kept wet down. The Daily Item proprietors estimate their loss at \$50,000 on building, machinery, etc., and they are insured for \$40,000. They will rebuild at once.

From the corner of Spring street, on the southerly side of Exchange street to Broad street, was a row of wooden buildings varying from two to four stories in height, in which the shoe business was first conducted when the manufacturing center began to be established in the vicinity of Central Square, starting from the corner of Spring street, the first building was occupied by Willis W. George, sole leather dealer. Then followed in order the shoe factories occupied by William F. Hill & Co., Isaac M. Altwill, Denning & Wiggin, James B. Chase, Smith & Quercus, shoe trimmings; Charles S. Vittum, Milton B. Porter and W. A. Estes & Co.

Gon. Anger Chosen a Director.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Gen. R. A. Alger, of Michigan, was chosen a director of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, vice ex-Governor John C. Brown, of Tennessee, deceased. Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, is president of the company.

DR. SELLERS' NEVER FAILS COUGH SYRUP.

A farm for sale containing 160 acres,

three running springs at the house, good buildings, good timber, good orchard,

and situated between Mt. Eaton and Winesburg, Holmes county, O. The reason for selling is the heirs want to divide up. Inquire of Job Brookens.

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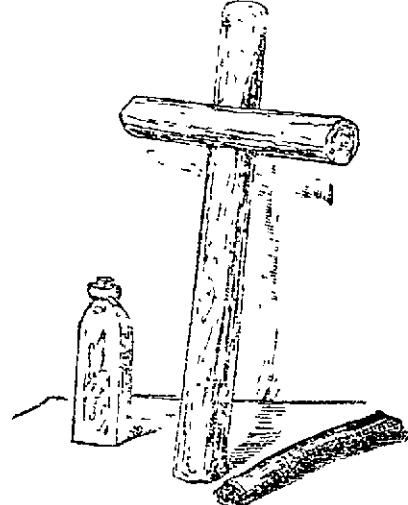
RELICS OF COLUMBUS.

THEY ARE SCARCE, BUT WASHINGTON HAS A FEW.

The Ideal Bust of the Discoverer—A Bolt from His Prison—The Ring to Which He Was Chained—The Bronze Doors of the Capitol.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—In the great rotunda of the Capitol is a plaster medallion portrait of a man who will be much talked about during the next three years. It is an imaginary portrait, for the subject has been dead nearly four centuries, and no authentic picture of him is in existence. For the first time,



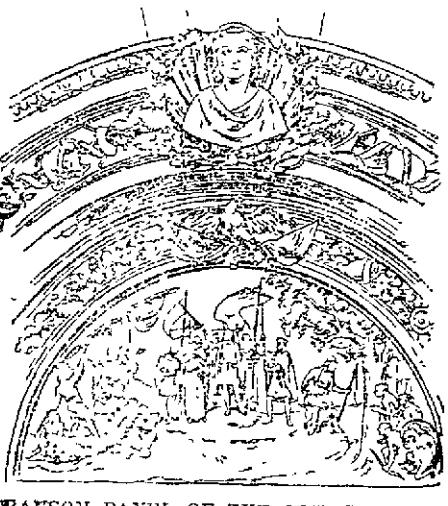
COLEMN'S RELICS.

the name of Christopher Columbus is to be intimately associated with a great public event in the chief nation of the world which he discovered. The Columbus fair of 1892 will make the voyager's name a household word. His struggles and triumphs will be recited in the ears of millions of human beings. The nations of the Old World will gather with those of the new to do him honor.

All the public memorials of Columbus which this country has erected are clustered about the rotunda of the capital. It is a matter of proper pride with Americans that, though Columbus spoke not the English tongue, and though he never set foot on the soil of the present territory of the United States, this country has not been slow to honor his name and his deeds in monuments of bronze and marble.

This plaster head is one of the saddest things I have seen in the Capitol. Sad because it is a bogus Columbus. Pity that the head of the real Columbus—or of the Columbus who lived in a land of painting and sculpture—should have been lost in the mists of the past. Sad because it reminds one of the great man's lack to the Old World, from the New World which he had discovered, in character, because it brings to mind the death of Columbus in ignorance of the magnitude of his discovery, in ignorance of the fact that he had brought a new world under the domain of civilization.

There is much that is pathetic in the career of Columbus, and of one of the saddest incidents of his life we find a peculiar souvenir in the National museum. It is well known that this institution contains personal relics of nearly all the great men whose names appear in the history of North America, and yet one is surprised to find something that was associated with the person of the very first European whose feet touched these shores. At first thought one is impressed in much the same manner as he fan-



TRANSOM PANEL OF THE GREAT BRONZE DOOR.

He would be on coming upon a personal relic of Adam or Moses. Yet here is a little bolt of rusty iron which held the chain which bound Columbus a prisoner in San Domingo. There is something startling in the thought of laying hand upon a physical object which has felt the touch of the flesh of Columbus, but there is little cause to doubt the authenticity of the relic. The bolt was obtained by Robert Moore, purser in the navy in 1851, and he guaranteed its genuineness. Corroborative evidence is found in the little bottle lying close by. It contains small fragments of wood, and is marked:

"Wood from the mortised beam in the wall of the dungeon called the dungeon of the prophets, in the city of San Domingo. To this beam was attached the ring from which hung the chain that held Admiral Christopher Columbus during his imprisonment by order of Francisco de Bobadilla in 1500."

Not far away stands a cross which appeals strongly to the imagination of the average American. It is a simple piece of wood with its history before him like a flat of lime, which carries the mind instinctively back to the most dramatic incident of the career of a continent. Think of holding in one's hand the staff which Columbus held, and which flaunted the flag of Spain when the discoverer first planted his foot on western soil and took possession in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella! Yet that is what this cross purports to be made of. Unfortunately, there are some doubts of its genuineness, and the museum authorities not wishing to display a parallel to the skin of the serpent which tempted Mother Eve, which may be seen in a Chicago museum, nor to the historic pair of Shakespeare skulls—"one of Shakespeare the boy, and the other of Shakespeare the man"—said to be on exhibition at Stratford-on-Avon, have ordered the cross sent into retirement.

ment till further light may be had upon its pedigree.

Should the Columbus quadri-centennial exposition be held in the capital city, visitors will here find the career of the discoverer epitomized in a most curious, most admirable and most enduring form. It is a bronze door—the great bronze door which hangs at the eastern entrance to the rotunda—the door through which a score of presidents have passed on their way to take the oath of office. This door is justly considered one of the attractions of the Capitol. Visitors long linger over it, interested by the novel effect of the pictures made of lines raised from a flat surface, pleased with the graphic portrayal of the life of Columbus, to be comprehended at a glance, and sometimes a little startled on seeing a mere child take one of the ponderous doors in each hand and swing them to and fro. The weight of the two doors is 20,000 pounds. With their casing, also of bronze, and superbly carved, they measure nine feet by nineteen. They were modeled in Rome, in 1888, by an American, Randolph Rogers, and were cast in bronze at Munich in 1890. The cost to the government was \$28,000.

It is a work of art, which must be not only seen but studied to be appreciated. There are nine panels, four in each leaf of the door and one in the transom, representing in alto relief the leading events in the career of Columbus. First the enthusiast is examined before the council of Salamanca respecting his theory of the globe, which is rejected. Next comes his departure for the Spanish court from the convent near Palos, and in succession his audience at the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella, his departure on his first voyage, landing on the island of San Salvador and taking possession in the name of his sovereign, an encounter with the natives, triumphal entry into Barcelona on his return to Spain, Columbus in chains, and finally, Columbus on his deathbed. Embellishing the borders are sixteen statuettes of patrons and contemporaries of the admiral. Among these are Pope Alexander VI, Ferdinand, Isabella, the archbishop of Toledo, an early patron of Columbus; Charles VIII of France, a friend to all maritime enterprises; Lady Bobadilla, a friend of the admiral's (lifelong Mrs. Rogers, wife of the sculptor); Pinzon, commander of the Pinta, second vessel in the first fleet to cross the ocean; Columbus' brother, Bartholomew; Bal-

THE PICTURE IN THE ROTUNDA.

boa, discoveror of the Pacific ocean; Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico; Pizarro, conqueror of Peru, and Amerigo Vespucci, the voyager from whom our continent derives its name.

Just outside the bronze door, on the eastern portico of the Capitol, is the only statue of Columbus in the United States. It is a semi-colossal group, representing the discovery of America. Columbus holds aloft a small globe, on the top of which is inscribed America. At his side crouches an astonished and awe-stricken Indian maiden looking up into the face of the admiral. It is said the armor which the figure of Columbus wears is true to a rivet, having been copied from a suit in the palace of the discoverer's descendants at Genoa.

But these are by no means all the Columbus memorials of which the rotunda boasts. Conspicuous among the eight huge paintings a longing the walls is the "Landing of Columbus at San Salvador," Oct. 12, 1492. John Vanderlyn, of New York, was the artist, and the government paid him \$10,000 for his work.

In the foreground is Columbus, plowing in the sand the royal standard, of which fragments are said to be in the National Museum. Behind him are his officers, the two Pinzons, Escobedo, the notary; Sanchez, the government inspector; a mutineer, now in supplicant attitude; a cabin boy kneeling, a friar bearing a crucifix, a sailor kneeling in veneration for the admiral, and on the shore other sailors giving expression to their joy on reaching land, or contending for glittering particles in the sand. From behind trees and bushes the natives are looking out with awe-stricken faces.

The chains which bound Columbus, the armor worn by him, the signatures which he made, still exist. How unfortunate it is that Columbus' face has survived may be judged by a look at these figures in bronze, plaster, marble and canvas. The Columbus who lands

LUCKY BOSTON AUTHORS.

HOW "LOOKING BACKWARD" AND "THOU SHALT NOT" ARE SELLING.

Who the Writer of the Latter Book Really Is—His Answer to the Question "Does Novel Writing Pay?" with Advice to Aspirants to Literary Fame.

[Special Correspondence.] BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Seated at a table in a restaurant the other evening, the writer saw the man who wrote one of the two great literary successes of the year in American fiction.

"Well, how is 'Thou Shalt Not' selling?" I asked.

"First rate," was the answer; "the American News company tells me that my book and 'Looking Backward' are the only books that are selling to amount to anything."

The speaker was the man who, under the assumed name of "Albert Ross," wrote that much discussed book, "Thou Shalt Not," and a companion novel, "His Private Character." In that assumed name there is an intentional pun on the name of the series in which both novels were published, the Albatross series.

At first the novel "Thou Shalt Not" was put forth to the reading public anonymously. It was not long, however, before there came a demand to know the name of the author. With the success of the book assured, it was deemed advisable to still keep his personality a secret while seemingly satisfying the demand for the author's name. His real personality is now for the first time made known in print in this article. He is Lynn Boyd Porter. He is a man of about 34, of medium height and stout, with a frank and cheery manner. His pleasant blue eyes light up with a smile when he meets you, and the changing expressions of his face, which are unconcealed save by a short mustache, show most unmistakably his pleasure in meeting old or new friends. He has served an apprenticeship of many long years in newspaper work. For years he was editor of The Cambridge Chronicle, and latterly he has been one of the night desk editors on The Boston Herald, from which he resigned when his book became a success.

During our talk, he became rather more communicative on personal matters than is his wont, and for the first time openly acknowledged that he was the author of "Thou Shalt Not." He also gave several incidents relating to the early history of that book which have never been told. Aspirants for literary fame and resulting fortune will be interested in this story of a phenomenally successful novel. It is now nearing its one hundred thousand, and its sale is made more remarkable from its being the first work of an unknown writer. I tell the story just as he told it me.

"I wrote the story," he said, "nearly three years before it was published. In

order to secure perfectly legible manuscript I dictated it to a typewriter, after which I laid it carefully away in a bureau drawer. I often took it out and read it over, and I never doubted that it would be a success if it once got on the market; but I could not muster sufficient courage to offer it to any publisher. At last, when going on a pleasure trip to New York, I took the manuscript with me, determining to make one desperate effort to overcome my timidity. The next morning I walked to Twenty-third street, and with many misgivings ascended the elevator to the office of G. W. Dillingham. I never felt more relieved in my life than when a gentle, manly clerk informed me that the publisher was not in.

"Here is some manuscript that I would like to have him read," I said, laying down my little package. The clerk took it, informing me that it would probably be returned at my expense, which I did not doubt in the least. If such had been the story's fate, it would, very likely, have been relegated to the bureau drawer for another three years, but within a fortnight I received a letter from Mr. Dillingham, accepting the novel and proposing a royalty, which was as generous, I believe, as is paid by any American house to its authors."

It is not likely that any anonymous novel has ever had such a rapid rise to a great circulation in this country, for the first editions appeared, as stated above, without any signature whatever, and with no especial advertising or other means of attracting attention. When the second novel was issued last August there were advance orders for 20,000 copies. More than 30,000 more have been sold since that time, and the demand for both "Thou Shalt Not" and "His Private Character" is at the present time the printing of 40,000 copies a week. They are sold from Bangor to San Francisco and from Galveston to Montreal, and the demand bids fair to continue.

The chains which bound Columbus,

the armor worn by him, the signatures which he made, still exist. How unfortunate it is that Columbus' face has survived may be judged by a look at these figures in bronze, plaster, marble and canvas. The Columbus who lands

on the shore other sailors giving expression to their joy on reaching land, or contending for glittering particles in the sand. From behind trees and bushes the natives are looking out with awe-stricken faces.

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the armor worn by him, the signatures which he made, still exist. How unfortunate it is that Columbus' face has survived may be judged by a look at these figures in bronze, plaster, marble and canvas. The Columbus who lands

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raph are sent from all over the country. The best of the whole matter, too, is that his head is not at all turned by his sudden elevation from comparative poverty as a newspaper man to affluence.

More widely known than he, because his personality has been less concealed, is the author of the other and greatest success of the year, Edward Bellamy, whose novel "Looking Backward" is now in the one hundred and seventy-fifth thousand. It will have reached and passed the two hundred thousand limit before the end of the year. It is now selling at the rate of 1,500 copies a day, or 9,000 copies a week. The author's royalties on these are at the usual rate of 10 per cent. on the retail price. This is five cents a copy on the paper edition, which, on the sales of 9,000 copies a week, amounts to the snug income of at least \$450. This extraordinary sale, unprecedented since Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," to which, by the way, this book has been compared, has only been in full swing since the first of July.

Although having known him for over a year and meeting him many times, I could not help being struck when at a dinner, a short time ago, at which he, W. D. Howells and several other authors and newspaper men were present, by the difference between him and Porter. They are two of the most successful authors of the year, and yet how different in looks, in style and constructive method. In fact, they seem almost antipodal, yet the great public enjoys both. It seemed to me that the same personal difference found a parallel in the subjects of their novels and the manner in which they were treated. Porter's personal outlines have been already given. His novels are a succession of pictures, devoid of plot, and are realistic and Zolaesque to the verge of animality.

Bellamy's novels

THE INDEPENDENT.

UNCLE SAM'S MAIL SERVICE

NEW AND INCREASED STEAMBOAT FACILITIES NECESSARY.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General Whitfield's Annual Report—He Recommends Provision For the Families of Postal Clerks Killed While on Duty—Mr. Clarkson's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Second Assistant Postmaster-General Whitfield in his annual report shows that the annual rate of expenditure for star route service on June 30, 1889, was \$5,228,387, the number of routes was 15,077 and the aggregate length of routes 233,331 miles. The appropriation for the last fiscal year was \$5,400,000 and the sum expended was \$5,177,195. The annual rate of expenditure on July 1, 1889, under contract made during the last fiscal year for the performance of star service from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890, in the first contract section, embracing the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, was \$1,873,259, a decrease from the annual rate of expenditure for service in the same states on June 30, 1889, of \$15,196, representing a saving of \$60,061 for the ensuing contract term.

Gen. Whitfield says there is in the whole steam advertising and awarding star service room for decided improvement.

Under the present system competition for postal service has become very close. Bids in large numbers, on every route named in the advertisement is made each year by the department, are submitted by professional bidders, so called to distinguish them from the local bidders, who bid for but do not carry the mails, and who expect their profit in sub-leasing, at rates yet lower, to others, who infrequently are the unsuccessful local bidders for the same routes. Under such competition awards are frequently made at a rate so low as to prevent sub-leasing at a profit and the bidder then willfully fails to assume service, trusting in an adjustment with the auditor and the postoffice department to diminish or in some way

To Compromise His Financial Loss and thereby measurably avoid the penalties prescribed by the law governing such matters. Since the beginning of the present contract term in the eastern section, July 1, 1889, such bidders have failed in unprecedented numbers and the seriousness of this matter demands prompt and effectual measures. While this competition among professional bidders has secured to the government exceedingly cheap rates, it cannot truthfully be said to have tended to the improvement of the service. Contractors, who have made low bids, frequently without personal examination or sufficient knowledge of the locality and character of the service, award their service to sub-contractors, who should live, according to the regulations, upon or contiguous to the route. The latter class undertake the service at ruinous rates and with inefficient requirement and the result is, in most cases, correspondingly poor service. This leads frequently to persistent efforts by the sub-contractors to better the condition by application for increase in frequency of trips, for extension or change of route or for change of schedule, which is proposed almost solely for the benefit and relief of the contractor or sub-contractor and not in the interest of the people to be served.

A large proportion of the fines and deductions imposed, based strictly upon the regulations governing star route service, is met by strong efforts and urgent appeals for remission, sympathy with the sub-contractor furnishing the only basis for the claim, in many cases.

The hardship of their service is, of course, known to the postmasters at the terminal points and many instances have come to the knowledge of this office here. Delinquencies were not reported by postmasters in registers of arrivals and departures, because of their perhaps not unnatural desire to add no more to the already heavy burden of the sub-contractors. He therefore recommended

the appointment of a commission to carefully consider the matter and to recommend needed revision and changes in existing laws and regulations as may tend to make the carrying of mails under the star route system equitable alike to the government and the contractor and relieve it, as far as possible, from the evils and inequalities with which it is burdened.

The Steamboat Service.

For steamboat service, the actual rate or expenditure on June 30, 1889, was \$446,032. The appropriation for the last fiscal year was \$450,000; the sum expended was \$427,886. The appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$450,000, and the amount estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, is \$525,000.

Gen. Whitfield says that while new and increased steamboat service has become necessary during the past fiscal year, in certain sections of the country where transportation is, by reason of the topography, limited to water ways, the general tendency is towards a decrease in such service, it having been found that the rapidly increasing railroad facilities, combined with star route service furnishes a much cheaper and infinitely more satisfactory service.

For mail messenger service, the sum appropriated for the last fiscal year was \$650,000; the sum expended was \$896,747. The appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$1,000,000 and the sum estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, is \$1,100,000. As a rule, he says, a remarkable degree of efficiency obtains in this service. One reason for this is that the control over it is absolute and there is no contract term.

The service may be terminated either by action of the government or by the messenger, for reasons sufficient to either. If the messenger fails to give satisfaction to the postmaster or the public, he is removed, and the service at once re-advertised.

The annual rate of expenditure for railroad transportation on all routes on which pay was adjusted on June 30, 1889, was \$18,441,095. The number of routes was 2,113; the aggregate length of routes was 150,381 miles. The appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$19,105,557; the sum estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, is \$21,906,276.

Gen. Whitfield heartily concurs in the recommendation of the general superin-

tendent of railway mail service for providing for the families of postal clerks killed while on duty.

CLARKSON'S ANNUAL REPORT. The First Assistant Postmaster General Says a Large Increase in the Number of Offices is Expected.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson, in his annual report, presents the following statement relating to the increases in the number of postoffices and postmasters during the past and previous fiscal year.

Whole number of postoffices June 30, 1888, 57,376; June 30, 1889, 58,969. Number of presidential offices June 30, 1888, 2,488; June 30, 1889, 2,384. Appointments to vacancies caused by removals June 30, 1888, 1,244; June 30, 1889, 7,833. The number of money offices in operation at the close of the fiscal year was 8,533, an increase of 472 over the number reported the previous year. The number of money order stations in operation July 1, 1889, was 144, an increase of 14 over the previous year.

Of the free delivery service Gen. Clarkson says: On June 30, 1889, there were 401 free delivery offices, an increase of 43 over the number at the close of the last fiscal year. At this date there are 416 offices, which number may be considerably increased before June 30, 1890. From the inauguration of the free delivery system July 1, 1863, until June 30, 1874, the cost of the service exceeded the receipts from local postage; since that date the balance on the credit side has steadily increased from year to year.

Comments on a Change.

The superintendent of the free-delivery service recommends the following change in existing law: The extension of the service to all places which have a population, according to the last general state or United States census, of 5,000, the postoffice of which produces a gross revenue for the preceding fiscal year of \$8,000. This will embrace all the important postoffices of the second class. The law at present does not provide sufficient allowances for third-class offices to warrant a satisfactory free-delivery service.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 198 stations connected with the free-delivery offices, and since then 28 additional have been established, making 226 now in operation.

A large increase in the number of offices is expected after the census of 1890 has been completed, which will show all the places then legally entitled to the service on account of population. The appropriation for this service for the present fiscal year is \$8,000,000. The estimate for the next fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1890, is \$9,089,455.

In the salary and allowance division 2,965 adjustments of salaries of presidential postmasters were made, with aggregate of salaries amounting to \$4,843,900. The adjustment of presidential salaries in effect July 1, 1889, resulted in 102 offices being assigned to the first class and 517 to the second class, and 2,033 to the third class, making a total of 2,632 presidential postmasters, or an increase of 150 offices during the year.

A Minister Ends His Life.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Nov. 25.—At noon yesterday the body of Rev. Martin F. Ilorensen, an Episcopal clergyman, was found in a woodshed in the rear of his premises with a deep gash in the left side of the neck and with another on the left wrist, from which he bled to death. It was a case of deliberate suicide, as shown by the surroundings. He had taken a bed comforter from the house, spread it upon the floor of the woodshed, removed his coat and rolled it up so as to make a pillow for his head on the comforter, removed his collar and cuffs, then sat down upon the improvised couch and inflicted the wounds that resulted in his death.

Mangled by a Freight Train.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—Annie McDonald and Mary Mullarkey, two young girls about 16 years of age were knocked down and horribly mangled by a freight train backing over the Park street crossing on the Cincinnati Southern railroad at 9:30 last night. A young man named Dan Ryan, who accompanied the girls, was thrown to one side of the track and seriously injured. Miss McDonald was instantly killed, while Miss Mullarkey died soon after being taken to the hospital. Both girls had been employed in a dressmaking establishment on Fourth street.

Tried to Commit a Felony.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Nov. 25.—J. S. Quinn, of Evansville, state agent of the Kentucky Life insurance company, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of compounding a felony and persecution, but was released on bail. Last summer he accused John P. Simpson of embezzling \$165; but allowed him to go on promising to make good the shortage. Some difficulty arose and Quinn tried to make Simpson's sister, the principal of a Louisville school, pay the money on threats of exposure. His arrest followed.

Woman Killed.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 25.—A woman apparently about 60 years old was killed by passenger train on the Union track at the corner of Seventh and Pennsylvania streets, this city, about 6 o'clock last evening. The train was backing from the Evansville and Terre Haute to the Louisville and Nashville stations. Both legs were completely severed from the body, the victim dying in a few moments. The woman has since been identified as a Mrs. Geiss, of this city.

A Monster Reptile.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., Nov. 25.—Margie Boggs, daughter of Lemuel Boggs, the well-known grain merchant of Elizabethtown, this county, was descending the stairs from her room to the lower floor when she was horrified to discover a monstrous snake, which disputed her passage. Her screams attracted help and the snake was dispatched in short order by one of the men employed about the premises. It measured five feet in length. How it got into the house is a mystery.

Grocer Assists.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Adolphus H. Corwin, doing business at 1231 Broadway, as a grocer, made an assignment on Saturday without preferences. The schedules filed show liabilities of \$51,000, nominal assets, \$36,000; actual assets, \$20,000.

It's the Story.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Congressmen Reed and McKinley denying the letters of their receiving files from Mr. Morse in which he compromised himself in regard to voting for speaker.

Weather Forecast.

Light rain or snow; colder; north-westerly winds.

IN MEMORY OF MARTYRS.

Adresses, Music and Recitations—Vindicting Dr. Cronin.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Five thousand Irish American men and women, friends of Dr. Cronin, gathered in Batt-ry D on Saturday evening for the purpose of honoring the memory of the Manchester martyrs, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, and vindicating the memory of the murdered Irish patriot, Dr. P. H. Cronin.

It was but little past 8 o'clock when Chairman P. W. Dunn called the meeting to order, and it was considerably past midnight before the great audience disperses. The addresses of the evening were made by Ed O'Meara, Condon, the Rev. Father Toomey, of Polo, Ills., and John Devoy. The memory of Dr. Cronin in words of honor and high esteem and the history of the triangle, told in bold denunciation of its deeds, were their themes. In the course of his speech Father Toomey charged Patrick Egan and Alexander Sullivan with having betrayed the confidence of Mr. Parnell, and to this treason, he said, is directly attributable the foul murder which beit the martyr, Cronin.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting pledging the authorities energetic and active co-operation in bringing to justice the instigators of the murder.

Irish Nationalists Pay Tribute.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Twenty-five hundred people paid tribute to the memory of the Manchester martyrs Saturday night at Central Music Hall. The entertainment consisted of addresses, instrumental and vocal music and recitations. It was given under the auspices of the Irish Nationalists of Chicago.

FIVE CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKERSHIP.

Mr. McKinley seemingly the Strongest chose East and West.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Post publishes a table giving the strength of the five prominent Republican candidates for the speakership of the house. It gives to Mr. Reed 36 votes, to Mr. McKinley 47, Mr. Cannon 24, Henderson 13, and Mr. Burrows 12 votes. Seventeen votes are recorded as doubtful and likely to be scattered among the various candidates. Many of these scattering votes, it is thought, will go to the man who has the best chance of winning. If this is not clear by the time the caucus assembles they will be cast on the early ballots for those candidates who are lowest in the order of probabilities, which will afford the opportunity of holding a reserve vote for a critical period.

The Pope is 11-0 Intriguing in favor of this movement—A Letter from Mr. Stanley in Which the Explorer Speaks of the Treachery of the Rebels Against Emin's Government—Other Foreign News.

FRANCE WILL HASTEN TO RECOGNIZE THE SISTER REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—The large store of the wholesale grocery firm of Janney & Andrew, at Nos. 121 and 123 Market street, was destroyed by fire about daylight Sunday morning, and the contents of several adjoining buildings were badly damaged by water, causing a loss of about \$25,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, and was first discovered among a quantity of paper on the third floor. The burning paper and mustard sent up fumes which greatly interfered with the work of the firemen and five of them are in the hospital under treatment for partial blindness.

The east wall of the burning building

fell in and eight firemen who were on the roof of a lower building in the rear were caught by the debris. James McCuon, foreman of No. 4 company, suffered a fracture of the skull and died while being carried away. One of the other men had an arm broken while the other six succeeded in getting away with slight injuries. Janney & Andrew's loss on stock is estimated at \$100,000. The building owned by B. S. Janney was valued at \$80,000. The following named suffered small losses by smoke and water: B. Thomas, twine and fishing tackle; David Scull & Co., wool; W. H. & G. W. Allen, hardware.

THE ANACONDA MINE DISASTER.

A Great Many Men Missing, But it is not Known Who are Imprisoned.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 25.—It has been discovered that the fire, which is raging in the Anaconda and St. Lawrence mines, caught in the 400-foot level of the St. Lawrence, and as the two mines are connected on every level down to the 800-foot of the Anaconda, the fire has communicated itself to both. The men who are supposed to be imprisoned in the 800-foot level of the Anaconda have been driven up, and all the shafts, drifts and slopes of the two mines have been bulkheaded to try and smother the fire. The men who fell from the cage in the St. Lawrence are still lying at the bottom of the shaft, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to reach their bodies. A great many men are missing, but it will not be known positively who are imprisoned in the mine until the cage is raised. The men who are supposed to be imprisoned in the 800-foot level of the Anaconda have been driven up, and all the shafts, drifts and slopes of the two mines have been bulkheaded to try and smother the fire. The men who fell from the cage in the St. Lawrence are still lying at the bottom of the shaft, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to reach their bodies. A great many men are missing, but it will not be known positively who are imprisoned in the mine until the cage is raised.

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Massillon Independent.

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Three Months.....	1.25

WEEKLY.

One Year.....	\$1.00
Six Months.....	.75
Three Months.....	.50

The Independent's Telephone No. is 13.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1889.

Biddle is again on top in Ohio.

Two cents a mile is quite enough.

New York has set about to raise a world's fair fund of \$5,000,000. It now reaches \$4,425,221.

St. John Monnot's boom for the speakership seems to have acquired but meager proportions.

In our American life we have just one social holiday, of our own creation, and that one is Thanksgiving.

The Canal Fulton Signal suggested Mr. McGregor for state librarian. Let the glory be the Signal's. Hurrah for McGregor!

THE INDEPENDENT is thankful with the rest of the world. It is a poor sicker of a man who cannot find something to be thankful for.

Mrs. C. J. A. Jumper writes: "Don't marry a man to save him," and in so writing gives some of the soundest advice ever put on paper.

The pious thoughts of our fellow citizens who find cause for thankfulness in most everything from their trousers to their consciences is truly good reading.

Corporal Tanner's favorites are being summarily dismissed from the service, and their pensions are being reduced. His adherents do not appear to be noting these little facts.

No man in the political history of Ohio has been more deeply wronged than was George H. Pendleton, by Ohio Democracy. He was a statesman, not a politician, and his death is a national loss.

The state canvassing board, consisting of Gov. Foraker, Secretary of State Ryan, and Attorney General Watson, have canvassed the vote on the constitutional amendments, and declared them all lost, notwithstanding the able arguments to prove to the contrary.

R. G. Wood the responsible forger of the celebrated contract that was given to Mr. Halstead, being arrested, and in jail for want of bail, it is probable that Mr. Halstead's story of the case will be supplemented by the facts of which he is not cognizant. When the case comes to trial, we will get "the business behind the bill."

Mansfield modestly presents two candidates for senator—Judge Geddes and Judge Jenner. Unfortunately those excellent gentlemen are not possessed of millions, did not give \$25,000 to elect Campbell, did not give \$250,000 to re-elect Cleveland, did not give an Ohio committee a blank check, and never built a parallel railroad.

THE INDEPENDENT interviewed thirty Massillon Democrats as to their personal preferences for senator, and just five mentioned the name of Calvin S. Brice. Yet this man, a stranger to the rank and file, through the possession of millions, virtually stolen by a gigantic black-mailing railway-paralleling scheme, is conceded to be in the lead as a senatorial candidate. An Ohio senator who lives in New York!

The Prohibition brother went hand in hand with the saloon-keeper to the polls on November 5 to defeat the Republican party. The Ohio Saloon-keeper's Association from Columbus, promulgated a secret circular on November 1, which the Canton Repository has obtained, and in it occurs this passage: "We must defeat the Republicans this fall in every county where it is possible. They betrayed us last year; we should not give them an opportunity to do so again. We should see to it that every man on their ticket bites the dust."

It is to be seriously considered whether or not the bible in the schools is not an infernal union of state and religion to an unwise extent. It is to be noted that many of the clergy are opposed to it. The great Italian, Crispi, pronounced his view that "the faith must maintain itself by its own might."

That Mr. Wanamaker should continue to run a store in Philadelphia seems greatly to annoy the people on the wrong side of the political fence. The improvement in the service, the fast time between the Pacific coast and New York, the special working of railroad mail for large cities to catch the first morning delivery, and other similar changes do not come in for comment. The great annoyance is the Philadelphia store that proved a strong enough attraction to draw the Pan-American delegates to its doors.

Mr. Roswell P. Flower's proposition to amend the constitution so as to enable the election of postmasters and many like officers, meets with general objection. Even the New York Sun says:

"Besides, the country is not suffering in the least from any lack of good postmasters. We can see no occasion for changing a system that has worked well for more than a hundred years. Our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Flower, had better devote his efforts to bringing about a change in the persons who appoint postmasters rather than in the method of selecting those officers."

THE INDEPENDENT objects to the word penny. It is necessary to say that the supply of cents is not equal to the demand, especially in the South and West, where that hitherto almost unknown coin is now being used. The Philadelphia mint is nearly two months behind its orders and is running night and day. It is expected that in six months there will be a scarcity of this coin everywhere. Scarcity means to many houses an immense loss, as well as to the people of small incomes who principally use them, and it is important that congress give the matter of increasing the appropriation for this purpose attention, and relieve the stress.

It may astonish those who have read Edward Bellamy's wonderful romance, "Looking Backward," to know that a regularly organized movement is on foot, to spread the doctrines he has so clearly expressed. The Nationalist party while not prepared to enter into active politics nor likely to for some time to come, has an actual existence. Clubs are springing up all over, notably in Boston, where The Nationalist, a magazine, has made its appearance, commanding the pens of such people as Edward Everett Hale, Laurence Gronlund, Rabbi Solomon Schindler, George D. Ayers and many others. Even in Massillon there is a coterie of implicit believers in the theory, who are likely soon to attempt the formation of a club.

Thanksgiving! It is an inheritance from our Puritan ancestors, engrafted in our national system, so much a part of us, that the conservative Roman Catholic church, through Cardinal Gibbons has recognized a festival created by men who in their hatred of that church, had abolished all its ecclesiastical days and seasons. But we of the nineteenth century will have little thought to-morrow of the traditions that have come down since 1632, when the ninety warriors of Massasoit dined with the stern old settlers of New England. In the optimism of the hour, the American of to-day cares little for the past; it is all for to-morrow.

Let us make to-morrow worthy of to-day. Let us mix good cheer with homely sentiment, and sow seeds that will give us the right, in a twelve-month hence, to be as grateful and contented a people as we are to-day.

By his pessimistic article on "The Age of Words," the Hon. Edward J. Phelps is likely to excite a good deal of angry denial. But it will be pretty hard to establish the negations. He says:

"The statistics of popular and circulating libraries show that 75 percent of all the books that are taken out are novels of recent production. Probably the most numerous readers of novels are to be found among women, perhaps because they have

more time and fewer other diversions than men. In the large class of them who derive their ideas of life and of the world from this source, the result is seen in the numerous and increasing business of the divorce courts, of which they and their husbands are the principal patrons. Aside from the loose and vague notions of morality that become familiar to them, unconsciously, from the books they read, they enter upon married life with ideas and expectations so false and theories so absurd that nothing but disappointment and unhappiness can follow."

CRISPI IN ITALY.

Siguro Crispi is to Italy what Bismarck is to Germany. One of the oldest, he has proved also one of the ablest men of the century. His word is virtually law. At a Palermo banquet he recently said:

"They complain that we utilize our alliance for aggressive purposes. Now in Italy military expenses are but eighteen francs per head of the population, while in France they amount to thirty-three francs per head. We have really done too little for our army and navy. To-day no one attacks us because we have strong allies. Every one would attack us to-morrow were we to give up these allies."

"Formerly everything, trade, credit, and railway management—was entirely dependent upon French policy. The Italian Government was only a satellite of the Napoleonic empire. After the proclamation of the republic we emancipated ourselves from this economical and political dependence which oppressed us. There followed discontent and conflict, which will cease only when we shall have again obtained our economical independence."

"King Humbert called Rome inviolable. This word went forth from Italy as the law of the modern world. In the name of intellectual liberty we assure to the church the full and continued exercise of her religious attributes. From Rome the Pope speaks freely to his followers and cares for the interests of his universal government. We merely took care that the rights of the church should not encroach upon the rights of reason and the state. Our measures here are milder than those of any other Catholic state. We gave Catholicism the same freedom as any intellectual principle, but the faith must maintain itself by its own might."

DIVORCE.

The agitation started by the New York Herald in favor of uniform divorce laws has reached the great reviews and The Forum for December has an article on that subject from the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, ex minister to England and lecturer on laws at Yale.

Mr. Phelps has turned his attention to the subject of divorce in the United States, with an effort to discover a practical means of lessening the evil. How great that evil is may be seen at a glance from the fact that during the last twenty years more than 500,000 divorces have been granted, whereas, during the preceding twenty years, only a few more than 325,000 were granted.

This rapid increase is the main fact which has directed the attention of both social and legal reformers to the subject. Mr. Phelps treats it from a practical, legal point of view, and considers the means whereby the law may be best used as a preventive.

A uniform divorce law is all the states he regards as impossible ever to obtain, and his view of the Federal Constitution is that it would be illegal for the United States to enact a law on this subject, this being a matter which falls within state jurisdiction. He addresses himself, therefore, to state laws; and, after a discussion of the main features of all these laws, reaches the conclusion that the remedy will be found in a prohibition of marriage by either divorced party so long as the other lives. He shows historically, that it is the liberty to marry again that has caused such an increase in divorces; and he concludes that it is the desire for another marriage alliance that is the main cause of most separations between husbands and wives.

"Who'll be the senator?" "Can't answer that, positively, but I'm for John McSweeney. He's not as well known throughout the state as he is at home, we're advocating his election because we know him to be a brainy man as well as an orator and first class lawyer, and one who would be a credit to Ohio in the highest legislative body of the nation. I'm just going up to persuade Howells to vote for him."

The gentleman was the Hon. John Zimmerman, senator-elect from the Wayne county district, whose home is at Wooster.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, S. S.

I rank J. Cheney make an oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforementioned, and that said firm will pay the sum of \$100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Frank J. Cheney, Lawyer to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. '86.

A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

50c Sold by druggists, 75c.

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS.

Argument to Show that the Amendment Carried.

MR. EDITOR:—A communication in a county paper of November 21 tries to demonstrate the absurdity of the position that the amendment has carried; but instead of conclusively proving that it had not been carried, it furnished just enough data and authority to prove under former precedents that it has carried, and that it is the undoubted duty of the governor to so declare, notwithstanding it will be to the advantage of the party in power. The article states that 511,578 electors voted at said election for and against said amendment, of which 257,663 voted for it and 234,215 voted against it.

Now the constitution provides the time when, and the manner how, propositions to amend the constitution shall be voted upon by the electors. Now the time fixed is the time for the election of senators and representatives; but it does not mean the majority of votes cast for senators and representatives that shall determine whether an amendment was carried; but a majority of votes cast for and against such proposition. As an evidence of the correctness of this position we find that the constitution further provides that "no more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately." Now it was intended that the voting on any amendment should be a separate election, and that separate ballots and separate ballot boxes were intended to be used, and not have all the amendments on one ticket with all the candidates to be voted for. That is not what was contemplated by the framers of the constitution; but they intended that each proposition should be submitted separately. Now to prove this the very framers who framed that section also submitted a proposition to amend the schedule of the constitution which said: "At the time when votes of the election shall be taken for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, the additional section, in the words following, to wit: No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors, no amendment shall be granted in this state, etc., shall be separately submitted to the electors for adoption or rejection in form following, to wit: A separate ballot may be given by every elector and deposited in a separate box, etc., with a statement of what shall be on the tickets." And then following it says: "If at said election a majority of all the votes given for and against said amendment, shall contain the words license to sell intoxicating liquors, no amendment shall be granted in this state, etc., shall be separately submitted to the electors for adoption or rejection in form following, to wit: A separate ballot may be given by every elector and deposited in a separate box, etc., with a statement of what shall be on the tickets." And then following it says: "If at said election a majority of all the votes given for and against said amendment, shall contain the words license to sell intoxicating liquors, no amendment shall be granted in this state, etc., shall be separately submitted to the electors for adoption or rejection in form following, to wit: A separate ballot may be given by every elector and deposited in a separate box, etc., with a statement of what shall be on the tickets." 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LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Dissevered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The Alliance council is a political tie.

The five small children in the Cyrus Brown family have been taken to the Fairmount Home.

The earnings for the Wheeling & Lake Erie for the third week in November show an increase of \$978.

Beginning December 10 the retail stores will remain open for business evenings, until after Christmas.

William Kerstetter, of this city, fell from a train at Orrville Monday, and had several ribs broken and his back injured.

Wheeling & Lake Erie first mortgage bonds sold at 105 in New York on Saturday. Cleveland & Canton bonds brought from 94 to 96.

The rates from points as far distant from Columbus as Massillon, for the inauguration of Governor-elect Campbell, will be one cent per mile.

The marriage of William Houghton to Miss Clara Schultz will take place at Dalton Thanksgiving day. Martin Schultz, of this city, will attend.

Engineer Beesley, who was injured in the wreck at Flushing, Monday, died this morning at his home in Lorain. He was formerly a resident of this city.

Squire Gust Paul has received his commission, filed his bond signed by Andrew Paul and Peter Seil, and is ready to administer justice with an even hand.

August Turski, charged with criminal slander by Mary Klein before Justice Paul, changed his plea Tuesday afternoon to guilty, and paid fine and costs, amounting to \$13.60.

Captain and Mrs. F. W. Warthorst, Mrs. Minnie Warthorst, and children, left Wednesday for Santa Rosa, Cal. It was their intention to have gone earlier, but circumstances prevented.

The marriage of John Warth to Miss Flora Seiler took place at St. Mary's church at 9 o'clock a. m. Tuesday. A reception took place at the residence of the bride's mother on North street.

George Jones, miner employee at the Cork and Bottle mine, and residing on West Main street, had his hip fractured and back injured, Monday. Dr. D. S. Gardner attributes it to falling top.

The Stark County Horticultural Society will hold the next regular meeting on December 4th, at the residence of Clement Russell, Tremont street, this city. At this meeting the officers for the coming year will be elected.

Pokers, pieces of broken furniture and fist have played so important a part in the married life of Mary Hine that she to-day filed proceedings in common pleas court asking for legal and eternal separation from her husband John.—Canton Repository.

The state oil inspector has filed his annual report. In the Alliance district 6,477 barrels were inspected at Canton, 360 at Wooster, 453 at Massillon, 554 at Uhrichsville, 387 at Alliance; total, 8,231. The fees in this district amounted to \$111.55; in the state, \$21,066.47.

The Newman correspondent furnishes an interesting letter this week. He gives particulars as to how John Lloyd, late of this county, became sheriff of Silver Bow county, Montana, and mentions the promotion of a new company to develop the clay deposits of Lawrence township.

The Luther Society held a pleasant meeting, Tuesday, which was attended by about sixty-five members. Essays were read, and a discussion of the principle of life insurance occurred. It was determined to have the Rev. S. P. Long deliver a lecture upon "Uncle Sam," in the opera house, sometime soon.

At the meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of St. Timothy's church the following officers were elected: Mrs. Bachtel, president; Mrs. Henry Bielhein, first vice president; Mrs. G. L. Albrecht, second vice president; Miss Fannie Upman, secretary; Mrs. T. H. Ecke, treasurer and collector; Miss Rudenstein and Miss Jennie Dangler, purchasing committee.

The Massillon friends of Mrs. D. C. Goodman, nee Miss Irwin Baker, of Louisville, Ky., were shocked yesterday, upon learning of her sudden death. As Miss Baker she was frequently a guest of Mrs. Edwin J. Arnold and was closely identified with Massillon and Canton society. Her marriage occurred a year ago Saturday. Mrs. Arnold left last night to attend the funeral.

President J. W. McClymonds of Russell & Co. was shown the Associated Press dispatch just before starting for New York, stating that Mr. Fogel, formerly of Canton, was getting options on the big threshing machine factories, with a view to offering them to an English syndicate. Mr. McClymonds said that he had no knowledge of the negotiations, and that Russell & Co. had not been approached.

Messrs. Jon L. Johnson, Al Johnson and J. L. Athey, Chris Grover and others will begin the construction of electric street railways in Canal Dover and New Philadelphia early in the spring. The Thompson-Houston system will be adopted. The lines in both towns will be from three to four miles in length. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000. A branch office will be established in Cleveland, as the incorporators live here.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PERSONALITIES,

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

John McBride is in Columbus.

H. A. Mumaw, M. D., of Orrville, was in the city for a time, to-day.

Mr. I. S. Bachtel, of Canal Fulton, is visiting with relatives in this city.

Mrs. Nellie Weaver, of Middlebranch, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. T. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds and family left Saturday to join the Massillon colony in New York.

Miss Alice Newton, of Holyoke, Mass., for some time the guest of Miss McCue, returned home Friday.

Mr. J. D. Ellison, of Cincinnati, was in the city to spend Thanksgiving with his mother and sister at the Hotel Conrad.

Mrs. Wm. Reynolds left Wednesday for Marion, O., where she will spend a fortnight visiting friends and relatives.

Messrs. D. B. Ludwick and W. S. Knisely, of New Philadelphia, were in town yesterday, upon a purely social visit.

Mr. W. A. Pietzcker received a telegram Monday morning from San Antonio Tex., announcing the illness of his brother, E. J. Pietzcker, and urging him to come at once if he cared to see him. Mr. Pietzcker will leave this evening, with Mrs. E. J. Pietzcker and her children, who have been spending the summer here.

COLUMBIA WELCOMES BRAZIL.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper this week has a most appropriate front-piece admirably designed. It represents Columbia welcoming Brazil into the sisterhood of republics. Pictures of the Cordon trial, of several fine exhibits at the Paris exposition, together with views of St. Joseph, Mo., and other pictures equally fine, add to the attractiveness of this week's number. Mrs. Adolph Labdenburg's lovely face looks out from another page, and fully justifies her popularity.

ADVERTISING DID IT.

The Pittsburg Dispatch says: "A Massillon, O., man, who describes himself as a handsome and talented retired physician, advertises for a life partner with enough money to put up a house on a farm he has just purchased." A great many people will think that this refers to Dr. Von Schneider, but it does not. It refers to another young man, who read a few books and concluded that the profession had no charms for him. He thinks that the advertisement was a put up job, and is worried to know what to do with several bona fide propositions.

Sheriff-Elect Krider's Stray Repeater.

Saturday afternoon Sheriff-elect Charles Krider and Charles Sheriel, agent of a machine company, stood in the post office discussing business matters and the latter borrowed Krider's watch to time his heart-beats. When through with it the watch was laid on the desk and the sheriff, forgetting about it, walked away and left it lying there. Under the impression that it had been left on the table in the Hotel Conrad reading room, the officers laid plans for its recovery; but in the evening Mr. Krider remembered that they had been in the post office together, inquired there, and it was handed over to him just as the clerks were arranging a scheme to dispose of it by raffle. Mr. J. K. Russell found the timepiece and left it with the delivery clerk. The sheriff feels especially gratified that it fell into the hands it did, and desires to publicly thank Mr. Russell for its recovery.

POISONED BY CHEESE.

THE NARROW ESCAPE OF THE ALLEN BROTHERS.

Charlie and William Allen conduct a number of nut and fruit stands about town. Saturday noon they both ate freely of some common Yankee cheese and as a result both endured frightful agony, one of them having a very narrow escape from death.

William's attack came about 2 p. m., and was comparatively mild, lasting only a part of the afternoon. Charlie was about his business as usual until 5 o'clock, when the symptoms of poisoning manifested themselves. He became wholly helpless, and his case is described by Dr. Barnes as closely resembling a case of Asiatic cholera. By prompt work and the application of the usual remedies he was finally relieved, and quickly recovered. The story is in circulation that the poisoning was due to the boiling of a brase spoon in some soup of which they ate, but as the two brothers confined their lunch to crackers and cheese, this was impossible.

TALE OF A WATCH.

WANDERINGS OF A VALUABLE TIMEPIECE.

During the civil war Dwight Jarvis was one of three members of his regiment who each bought, at the same time, in New York, valuable silver watches and had their names and the number of their regiment and company engraved inside the cases. Col. Jarvis carried his up to some time in the year '66, when he held a position as postal clerk, his run being on the Ft. Wayne from Pittsburg to Crestline.

One day while on duty he went into a closet on the train, laid his watch on the window sill, forgot it when he went back to the mail car, and has not seen it since. It is not yet known what kind of a time the piece of mechanism has been having during the past twenty-three years, but its location has finally been established.

In a recent issue of the National Tribune appeared an advertisement, signed by John R. Lee, of Company D, 39th O. V. I., now living in Lemont, Ill., which states that he found the watch belonging to Col. Jarvis in a pawn-broker's shop, secured it, and that he will return it to the owner or his heirs upon being reimbursed for his outlay. A scheme, the details of which it is not necessary to disclose at this time, is on foot to recover the watch and return it to its rightful owner.

CHURCH AND STATE.

SEPARATION CONTEMPLATED BY THE CONSTITUTION.

EVASIONS OF THIS PRINCIPLE—TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY—THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

An audience, fair in size and exceedingly attentive, heard with interest Mr. B. F. Underwood's lecture, "The Separation of Church and State," in the opera house Monday. If any of his hearers expected an exposition of the beliefs of the American liberals, they were disappointed, for, except a few incidental references to his own doctrines, the lecture might with equal propriety have fallen from the lips of any churchman.

First showing how wisely and carefully the founders of the Republic excluded all reference and recognition of God and religion from the Federal constitution, and how explicit they were to declare their opinion that the state should be strictly secular, he proceeded to show the devious ways by which that spirit is in many states ignored and violated, and how strong a movement is even now on foot to amend the national constitution and inaugurate an "American Sabbath."

Mr. Underwood declared that the church property of the United States was valued at \$700,000,000, and except in California it was untaxed. It was manifest that the effect of the existence of non-taxable property was to compel all other property whether owned by Christians or infidels, to bear a proportion of the tax burden thus evaded.

It was contrary not only to the intention of the constitution, implying a recognition of a church, but it was also a gross injustice to that large body of citizens who were forced to indirectly support an institution in which they could not believe. It was entirely proper in a land where church and state were united, to free the former from taxation, and it would be as ridiculous to put it on the lists as to include the jails, but in a republic this feature was an inconsistency and an increasing and pauperizing menace. This vast amount of property which was handled by private corporations as other property by other corporations, was rapidly absorbing wealth from all sources, and together with the unearned increment attaching to property, it made a sum total that was appalling, and must soon bear its proportion of the public burden or be the means of some national catastrophe.

The Sabbath with its army of laws and puritanical observances sought to be imposed upon us by law he discussed at length. While he believed that the property of a day of rest was now unquestioned, the right of a majority to dictate by law to a minority how that day of rest shall be observed, he characterized as an infringement of our liberties. He spoke of the popular appreciation of this, as expressed at the late Ohio election, in which a rigid and perhaps "puritanical" observance of Sunday laws was distasteful to a large body of citizens in Cincinnati, had incurred the defeat of the Republican party. It was within the province of the law to give every society and sect that protection which was its inherent right and constitutional privilege. But the grass grew, the birds sang, and the planet moved on Sunday the same as on every other day, and to him it was not any more sacred than any other day, and while he voluntarily accepted it as a day of rest, he denied that any government had a moral right to dictate the manner in which he should observe it.

The third branch of his subject, the bible and the school's was logically discussed. The point had been reached when the bible must be surrendered as a part of the secular school course, or the vision of the school fund must naturally follow. He blamed the Protestants for having permitted their bibles and their dogmas to be used in the schools for the last century, and predicted that unless they should soon be taken out, the fact would be used as a club by the Roman Catholics, with which to insist upon a diversion of the fund to the parochial schools. This would imply again a recognition of religion by the state and would lead to dangerous results, ending in social disruption. He seemed to feel that the judgment of those in authority would foresee the danger, and would remove this source of vexation, making the school strictly the institutions for which they were intended, leaving the churches to complete the work in their own way. There would then be no excuse for demanding a division of the money, and none would be made. His views on this question were very heartily applauded.

SHIFTLESSNESS AND DESTINITY.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY'S AGENT DISCOVERS A SHOCKING CASE.

It is hard to impress many people that in a town like Massillon, where prosperity is the rule, and misery the exception, that cases of abject, dissolute poverty can be found, which rival the stories of the cheap tenements of New York. Yet that this is true, all the workers in charitable lines too well know, and the saddest feature of most of these instances is that the trouble is self-imposed, the result of indolence, stupidity and baseness.

Agent Hose, of the Humane Society, was called to Dr. Reed's yesterday, to see a little girl out begging, and further investigating discovered that she was the daughter of Cyrus Brown, who with his wife and five children, lives on Short East street, on the northern edge of town.

The house, a tumble-down structure unworthy the name, is owned by somebody in Indiana, and it is not of sufficient value to earn rent. It is doorless, windowless and absolutely devoid of furniture or comforts of any sort. There are no beds, and no bed clothing. The little ones, two boys and three girls, three, six, eight, ten and twelve years of age, sleep on a pile of rags. They have little food, and the children have gotten into the habit of going to the stone quarries, and relieving dinner pails of their contents. The father is worthless, and the mother—well, there is no better word than Aunt Ophelia's—"shiftless." Their manner of living in the neighborhood is a by-word and a scandal.

Agent Hose saw the township trustees and Mr. S. C. Bowman, one of the trustees of the Children's Home, and it is believed that he will succeed in having the youngsters sent to Fairmount.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

For the week ending Nov. 29th, 1889, reported for THE INDEPENDENT by H. H. Trump's Sons, abstractors of titles.

Canton—Jno. A. Howenstein to Jno. Harmon, Nos. 4521, 4525, 4526, Danner and Bachel's add., \$1,850; T. C. Long to Jno. L. Hirsch, No. 3284, \$650; Edward Cummings to W. J. Piero, 150 acres, first ward, \$3,000; Ella and W. Volkman to Kate R. Saerwood, No. 2241, \$2,000; Louis B. Hartung to Jno. T. Hayes, No. 1144, \$1,450; P. E. Ryer to D. M. Alexander, pt. Nos. 3138, 3139, \$1,400; Schweitzer & Dougherty to Chas. Upham, Nos. 4522, 4523, \$1,500; D. M. Alexander to Alonso King, pt. Nos. 3138, 3139, \$1,545; Schweitzer & Dougherty to J. H. Crowley, Nos. 4555, 4556, \$1,400; John Duffy to Sophia N. Cole, No. 4877, \$1,300; Wm. J. Piero to Edward Cummings, pt. No. 527, \$2,000; Julia A. Hosel's ex-h. Jos. Weaver & Sons, No. 3665-71, \$750.

Massillon—A. Leininger, sheriff, to Masters & Finley, part No. 134-135, \$3,334.

Albion—I. G. Tolerton to H. W. Harris, No. 3 Freedom, \$775; Rebecca Stokes to J. M. Webb, part No. 22 Himes' addition, \$600; Jno. Bracher to Catherine Herbst, out lot No. 5, \$750. A Lee to Henry C. Combs, No. 51 Miller's 3d ad., \$1,150.

County—P. C. Pearson to M. R. Walker, 52.35 acres Pike township, \$3,200; David Killgore to J. F. Hess, 146 acres Sugar Creek township, \$10,360; J. B. Robers' heirs to M. R. Walker, 27 acres Sandy township, \$1,000. Samuel Eshelman to C. A. & C. R. C., 5.32 acres in Lawrence township, \$1,800.

THE SABBATH'S ORIGIN.

SAID TO BE MUCH OLDER THAN GENERALLY SUSPECTED.

Mr. Editor:—As so much is said nowadays about Sunday and Sunday laws, it may not be amiss to mention that the commonly received opinion is that the Sabbath is of Jewish origin given to Moses on Mount Sinai, and the law originally promulgated by him. But that such is not the case may be seen by the following, quoted from A. H. Sayce, professor of philology at Oxford, and by him deciphered and translated from writings in cuneiform character on brick or tile, they having been dug from amid the ruins of the cities of old Chaldea, as follows:

"A week of seven days was also in use from the earliest ages. The days of the week were named after the sun and five planets, and our own week days may be traced back to the active brains of the long forgotten people of Chaldea. The 7th, 14th, 19th, 21st and 28th days of the month were termed 'Sabbaths' or 'days of rest,' when the king was forbidden to eat cooked fruit or meat, to change his clothes, or wear white robes, to drive his chariot, to sit in judgment, to review his army, or even to take medicine should he feel unwell. Every day in the year was under the protection of some divinity or saint, and the pious believer had enough to do in carrying out the requirements of an elaborate ceremonial."

Thus we learn that the commandment regarding the Sabbath which we have been taught as given first to Moses by Jehovah amid the thunders and lightnings of Mount Sinai, was in observance ages probably before Abraham, who was a Chaldean, was born.

GLANDERS, NEAR BY.

Dr. W. F. Derr, one of the state veterinarians was in the city Tuesday, on his return from Harrison county, where he investigated several cases of alleged glanders, finding the reports to be true. One animal in Moorfield township, and three about Georgetown near Cadiz were ordered to be destroyed immediately, as they suffered from glanders in its chronic form. Dr. Derr has hopes that the disease will not spread.

MARKABLE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

(From the Toledo Blade.)

Among the noted professional men of this country who have achieved extraordinary success, is Dr. Ottman of Columbus, O. The prominence which he has attained has been reached through strictly legitimate means, and so far therefore, he deserves the enviable reputation which he enjoys. This large measure of success is the result of a thorough and careful preparation for his calling, and extensive reading during a long and unusually large practice, which has enabled him to gain high commendation even from his professional brethren. Devoting his attention to certain specialties of his science, he has so carefully investigated, he has been rewarded in a remarkable degree.

DR. OTTHAN.

Formerly of New York, now of THE FRANCIS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Columbus, Ohio, by request of many friends and patients, has decided to visit Massillon, Wednesday, December 4th. Consultation and Examination fee and strictly confidential in the private parlor of the Conrad Hotel, one day only.

THE CHAMBER OF TORTURE.

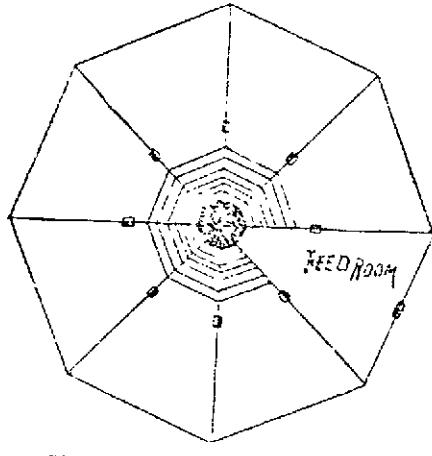
Is the apartment to which the unhappy sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism is confined. If, ere the

FARM AND GARDEN.

INFORMATION BASED ON EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION.

A Unique Poultry House for Which Many Merits Are Claimed—A Plan for a Good Barn—Preventives and Cures for Foot Rot in Sheep.

The advantages claimed for the poultry house represented in the cut are: concentration of all labor connected with it, more square feet of surface for the same outside wall, and each apartment has only one outside wall.



PLAN FOR A POULTRY HOUSE.

The ventilation is in the center, and is indicated in the cut by the dark spot. The roosts are placed close to the ventilation, with a tight door just below, slanted toward the ventilator, which is large enough at the bottom to hold the droppings. These can then be taken out at the feed room by placing a box of convenient size under the ventilator. They can be removed without handling. Doors are placed just outside the roosts, to permit one to pass around through the different apartments. A building of this size and shape contains about 865 square feet of space, while one built in the ordinary shape, say 29x36, contains 720 feet—a difference of 145 square feet, while the outside walls have the same area. A small window in each pen will be sufficient, by having the partitions made partly of wire netting, according to Ohio Farmer, for which the plan was first drawn and described.

TANNING COW HIDES.

It often occurs that farmers desire to tan cow hides for ropes, chair bottoms or home made foot wear. For the convenience of these farmers is appended a formula for tanning skins in a small way:

To remove the hair, take one quart of quicklime to every quartful of water necessary to make clear liquid enough to cover the hide. Soak the skin in it until the hair can be scraped off, and no longer. When the hair has been removed scrape off clean all the flesh from the flesh side of the skin. Then sprinkle the flesh side thoroughly with fine salt and powdered alum, and fold it together, or soak the hide in a solution of salt and alum for twenty-four hours, or until it is sufficiently cured. The salt and alum taws or cures the hide, but does not tan it. Next hang on a smooth beam, work, pull and scrape it until dry. The more it is worked, the more pliable it will be. If the hide is a dry one it should be soaked soft before it is put in the lime water. Tanning skins is a trade to be learned, and in it, as in everything else that requires special knowledge and experience, to turn out a neat job, the advice is therefore given, to have the tanning done, when practicable, by those who understand it.

One Plan of Breeding Bulls.

Mr. Eddy, in New England Home-stead, tells of a method of breaking bulls that is both practical and economical. He takes the animal at any age and puts on the same harness that he would use on a horse, turning the collar the opposite side up, and hitches him into a two wheeled cart in some large field where there are no trees. He then gets in for a ride, letting Mr. Bull go where he wants to. When the bull begins to tire he continues to drive him until he is thoroughly conquered. After the first trial he has no difficulty in working him. But he always keeps a rope attached to the ring in the nose so that the animal cannot run away. Mr. Eddy has a 4-year-old Holstein bull that has drawn all the manure on the farm the last year, and now does all the work, such as drawing corn fodder for twenty-one cows every day and earth for the stable. He says that considerable care should be taken not to overload the animal for the first few weeks, for if once balky he will make trouble.

Horses in Dark Stables.

The pupil of a horse's eye is enlarged by being kept in a dark stable; he has a harness put on him and is suddenly brought out into glaring sunlight, which contracts the pupil so suddenly as to cause extreme pain. By persevering in this very foolish and injudicious, as well as cruel, practice, the nerve of the eye becomes impaired, and if continued long enough loss of sight will ensue. To see how painful it is to face a bright light after having been in the dark, take a walk some dark night for a short time till the eyes become used to the darkness, then drop suddenly into some well lighted room, and you will scarcely be able to see a few moments in the sudden light. You know how painful it is to yourself, then why have your horses repeatedly bear such unnecessary pain? asks Field and Farm.

Reduced Charges on Nursery Stock.

S. M. Emery, chairman of the committee appointed by the American Association of Nurserymen for the purpose of securing lower rates on express lines, reports that a new classification has been agreed upon which amounts to a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent. on all express lines, on all shipments of trees and shrubs, boxed or baled. Such packages are now classed with produce. This is good news to fruit growers, nurserymen and many others. We now have reduced freight, reduced postage, and reduced express charges on nursery stock.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.

Directions for Treating This Common and Troublesome Disease.

About the symptoms of foot rot we need not say much: these are unmistakable. There is a speedy loss of condition, due both to constitutional disturbance and to inability to walk in search of food. No time ought to be lost in attending to the animal who exhibits any sign of lameness, however slight.

The remedies for foot rot are very varied, and there are dozens of agents, either alone or in the combination, that are vaunted as cures, and no doubt correctly so. The selection of a remedy is not so difficult as to get it properly applied. They resolve themselves into two classes: astringents and caustics, and generally too free use is made of the latter as well as of the paring knife. It is most essential that disease structure, such as loose horn, should be cut away, and also that free vent should be given to pus, but no more of the sensitive structure of the foot should be exposed than is absolutely necessary, because there are sure to be fungus growths springing from parts denuded of horn, and the free use of the knife thus gives rise to the necessity for the free use of caustics or the astringent cautery.

Removal to a higher, drier and barer pasture is a most useful step, or, if this is not practicable, the worst cases should be put on dry straw in sheds or yards. In some instances a poultice, either of bran or boiled mashed turnips or carrots, proves most useful. "Tasen all round," says a leading English veterinary surgeon, "there is no better remedy than sulphate of copper—common blue stone or blue vitriol—and most dressings are largely composed of this agent. In mild cases a saturated solution of the sulphates of copper and zinc poured into the affected parts is most efficient. Equal parts of butyr of antimony and compound tincture of myrrh also make a good dressing when applied with a feather or brush to the diseased parts. In severe cases the strong mineral acids are used, especially the nitric, with quicksilver dissolved in it."

On farms where the disease is prevalent the sheep are periodically driven through shallow troughs containing a solution of arsenic and soda, and if the feet are carefully pared and the attention is constant, this is one of the best methods of prevention yet devised; but where the disease is already established the individual method of treatment offers the best prospect of success. We may sum up the treatment thus: Get the sheep under shelter or in a dry pasture. Pare the feet judiciously and apply a liquid dressing varying in strength with the progress of the disease as made and the necessity for removing fungus granulation. Follow this up by using an ointment every day composed of one part borac acid and seven parts of lard, and adopt every possible means for keeping the feet clean and dry, which is very much more easily said than done.

A Convenient Barn.

In farm economy few things are more conducive to thrift and comfort than a convenient barn. Fig. 1 shows a barn situated on a hillside, with an incline of seven feet in forty to the west. The one who drew the design claims that it has sufficient merits to be reproduced. The bridge at each end for a driveway, only one of which, however, is shown in the illustration.

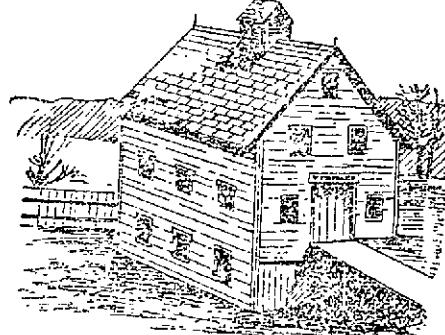


FIG. 1—OUTSIDE VIEW OF BARN.

On the right, as you enter the main door, the bays extend down to the ground nine feet. Under the main floorway the sheep are kept. Under the bridge each end is open, to give the sheep plenty of light and air, and in stormy weather the doors are closed. On the left of the main floorway is the cow lifter, and, beneath, the pig pen. The arrangement will be more readily understood from the illustration, Fig. 2.

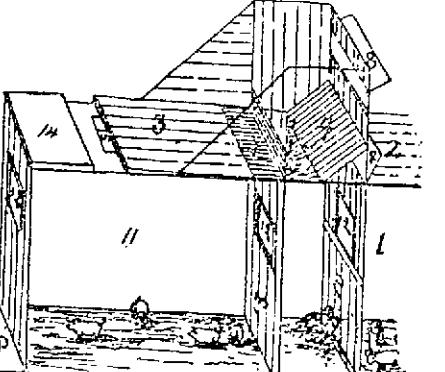


FIG. 2—INSIDE ARRANGEMENT OF BARN.

1. Sheep pen. 2. Barn doorway. 3. Standing floor in the linter. 4. Cows' manure. 5. Iron strap used instead of stanchion. 6. Tie chain. 7. A trough filled with dirt or sawdust for the animals' front feet to stand on, thus preventing slipping. 8. Cows' feed door. 9. Sheep's feed door. 10. Sheep racks. 11. Pig pen. 12. Windows used for cleaning sheep pens and pig pens. 13. Tight partition. 14. Walk behind the cows. 15. Scrutie for cleaning out manure.

Again, in same problem Mr. Belden, after first move 16-26, says "it's 16-26 wins," but unfortunately gives no play. The men in question stand as below:

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

NOVEMBER 21, 1892.
Address all communications to J. T. DENVER,
Editor, 621 W. Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

GOLD-LINED CUP.

Mr. R. W. Patterson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., through his representative, Mr. H. F. McTeer, president of the Pittsburgh Checker Club, presented a gold-lined solid silver cup to the Chicago Chess Club, with conditions that it remain the property of the said club as long as it exists; in the event of the club at any time disbanding, it is to become the property of the person who at that time holds the American championship, and his claim to it is to be decided by any newspaper which at the time engraved the critical position in the fifteenth game (Denny) in the Reed-Barker match played in Chicago last June, when Mr. Reed won the championship of America.

In receiving the cup on behalf of the Chicago club, Mr. Harvey L. Hopkins, president of the club, said:

"Mr. McTeer: Had I not heretofore been notified by the generous donor, Mr. R. W. Patterson, that this important event had taken place, I would now be quite overcome by this occasion, and as it is, I freely acknowledge my inability to accept for the Chicago Chess and Checker Club the present trophy this most valuable and appreciated gift."

"My duties, however, in this regard can be performed with greater ease from the pleasure which I enjoy of a personal acquaintance with the donor; a man who, as a devotee to the game, is second to none, and who as a true gentleman can take lessons from no man."

"Our champion, Mr. Reed, the champion checker player of the United States, paved the way for this present, and this occasion when he won the championship from Mr. Charles E. Barker in this room in June last; and when we consider that Mr. Reed has, for a long time enjoyed the confidence, friendship and support of Mr. Patterson, we are well nigh bound no further for an incentive to cause him to accept this coveted prize."

"I have but one regret to express at this time, and that is that Mr. Patterson himself is not with us to receive a hearty welcome from each and every member of this club; but he sent a telegram to express his hearty congratulations, and to accept the trophy."

"This cup will commemorate the most brilliant and interesting game ever played at checkers in recorded history, and in accepting it for this club I assure you that it will be guarded with jealous care and appreciated as the most valuable gift of all."

The following problems are the ones we recently offered a prize for the best solutions received. Owing to an incorrect inscription line we reproduce two of them:

NO. 144. BY MR. BELDEN. BLACK—12. KING—15. 22. KING—32. KING—32.

White—11. 20. 22. KING—8. KING—8. KING—8. 23. KING—23. KING—23.

White to move and win.

BLACK.

REFERENCE BOARD.

At the commencement of a game, the Black Men occupy the squares numbered 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706,

THE STORIES —OR THE— THREE BURGLARS.

BY FRANK E. STOCKTON.

(COPYRIGHT, 1889.)

"As we were walking to the station, at the business to be attended to was out of town, this man, whose name is James Barlow, talked to me in such a way that I began to suspect that he intended to commit a burglary, and openly charged him with this evil purpose. You may call it burglary, or any thing else you please," said he; "property is very unequally divided in this world, and it is my business in life to make wrong things right as far as I can. I am going to the house of a man who has a great deal more than he needs, and I haven't any thing like as much as I need; and so I intend to take some of his overplus—not very much, for when I leave his house he will still be a rich man, and I'll be a poor one. But for a time my family will not starve." "Argue as you please, James Barlow," I said, "what you are going to do is nothing less than burglary." "Of course it is," said he, "but it's all right, all the same. There a lot of people, Thomas, who are not as particular about these things as they used to be, and there is no use for you to seem better than your friends and acquaintances. Now, to show there are not so many bigots as there used to be."

"There's a young man going to meet us at the station who is greatly interested in the study of social problems. He is going along with us just to look into this sort of thing and study it. It is impossible for him to understand people of our class or do any thing to make their condition better if he does not thoroughly investigate their methods of life and action. He's going along just as a student, nothing more, and he may be down on the whole thing for all I know. He pays me five dollars for the privilege of accompanying me, and whether he likes it or not is his business. I want you to go along as a mechanic, and if your conscience won't let you take any share in the profit I'll just pay you for your time." "James Barlow," said I, "I am going with you, but for a purpose far different from that you desire. I shall keep by your side, and if I can dissuade you from committing the crime you intend I shall do so, but if I fail in this and you deliberately break into a house for purposes of robbery I shall arouse the inmates and frustrate your crime." "Now, James Barlow," said he turning to the stout man with a severe expression on his strongly-marked face, "is not what I have said perfectly true? Did you not say to me every word which I have just repeated?"

The stout man looked at the other in a very odd way. His face seemed to broaden and reddened, and he merely closed his eyes as he promptly answered:

"That's just what I said, every blasted word of it. You've told it fair and square, leavin' off nothin' and puttin' in nothin'. You've told the true facts out and out, up and down, without a break."

"Now, ladies," continued the tall man, "you see my story is corroborated, and I will conclude it by saying that when this house, in spite of my protest, had been opened, I entered with the others with the firm intention of stepping into a hallway or some other suitable place and announcing in a loud voice that the house was about to be robbed. As soon as I found the family aroused and my purpose accomplished I intended to depart as quickly as possible, for, on account of the shadow cast upon me by my father's crime, I must never be found even in the vicinity of criminal action. But as I was passing through this room I could not resist the invitation of Barlow to partake of the refreshments which we saw upon the table. I was faint from fatigue and insufficient nourishment. It seemed a very little thing to take a drop of wine in a house where I was about to confer a great benefit. I yielded to the temptation, and now I am punished. Partaking even of



"NOW, LADIES," CONTINUED THE TALL MAN.

that little which did not belong to me, I find myself placed in my present embarrassing position."

"You are right there," said I, "it must be embarrassing, but before we have any more reflections there are some practical points about which I wish you would inform me. How did that wicked man, Mr. Barlow, I think you called him, get into this house?"

The tall man looked at me for a moment as if in doubt what he should say, and then his expression of mingled hopelessness and contrition changed into one of earnest frankness.

"I will tell you, sir, exactly," he said; "I have no wish to conceal any thing. I have long wanted to have an opportunity to inform occupants of houses, especially those in the suburbs, of the insufficiency of their window fastenings. Familiar with mechanic devices as I am, and accustomed to think of such things, the precautions of householders sometimes move me to laughter. Your outer doors, front and back, are of heavy wood, chained, locked and bolted, often double locked and bolted, but your lower win-

dows are closed in the first place by the lightest kind of shutters, which are very seldom fastened at all, and in the second place by a little contrivance connecting the two sashes, which is held in place by a couple of baby screws. If these contrivances are of the best kind and can not be opened from the outside with a knife-blade or piece of tin the burglar puts a chisel or jimmy under the lower sash and gently presses it upward, when the baby screws come out as easily as if they were babies' milk teeth. Not for a moment does the burglar trouble himself about the front door, with its locks and chains and bolts. He goes to the window, with its baby screws, which might as well be left open as shut for all the hindrance it is to his entrance, and if he meddled with the door at all it is simply to open it from the inside, so that when he is ready to depart he may do so easily."

"But all that does not apply to my windows," I said. "They are not fastened that way."

"No, sir," said the man, "your lower shutters are solid and strong as your doors. This is right, for if shutters are intended to obstruct entrance to a house they should be as strong as the doors. When James Barlow first reached this house he tried his jimmy on one of the shutters in this main building, but he could not open it. The heavy bolt inside was too strong for him. Then he tried another near by with the same result. You will find the shutters splintered at the bottom. Then he walked to the small addition at the back of the house, where the kitchen is located. Here the shutters were smaller, and of course the inside bolts were smaller. Every thing in harmony. Builders are so careful nowadays to have every thing in harmony. When Barlow tried his jimmy on one of these shutters the bolt resisted for a time, but its harmonious proportions caused it to bend, and it was soon drawn from its staples and the shutter opened, and of course the sash was opened as I told you sashes are opened."

"Well," said I, "shutters and sashes of mine shall never be opened in that way again."

"It was with that object that I spoke to you," said the tall man. "I wish you to understand the faults of your fastenings, and any information I can give you which will better enable you to protect your house I shall be glad to give it, as a slight repayment for the injury I may have helped to do to you in the way of broken glass and spoiled carpet. I have made window fastenings an especial study, and, if you employ me for the purpose, I'll guarantee that I will put your house into a condition which will be absolutely burglar-proof. If I do not do this to your satisfaction I will not ask to be paid a cent."

"We will not consider that proposition now," I said, "for you have other engagements which would interfere with the proposed job." I was about to say that I thought we had had enough of this sort of story, when Aunt Martha interrupted me.

"It seems to me," she said, speaking to the tall burglar, "that you have instincts, and perhaps convictions, of what is right and proper, but it is plain that you allow yourself to be led and influenced by unprincipled companions. You should avoid the outskirts of evil. You may not know that the proposed enterprise is a bad one, but you should not take part in it unless you know it is a good one. In such cases you should be rigid."

The man turned toward my aunt and looked steadfastly at her, and as he gazed his face grew sadder and sadder.

"Digid," he repeated, "that is hard."

"Yes," I remarked, "that is one of the meanings of the word."

Paying no attention to me, he continued:

"Madam," said he, with a deep pathos in his voice, "no one can be better aware than I am that I have made many mistakes in the course of my life, but that quality on which I think I have reason to be satisfied with myself is my rigidity when I know a thing is wrong. There occurs to me now an instance in my career which will prove to you what I say."

"I knew a man by the name of Spotkirk, who had invented a liniment for the cure of boils. He made a great success with his liniment, which he called Boilie, and at the time I speak of he was a very rich man.

"One day Spotkirk came to me and told me he wanted me to do a piece of business for him, for which he would pay me twenty-five dollars. I was glad to hear this, for I was greatly in need of money, and I asked him what it was he wanted me to do.

"You know Timothy Barker," said he; "well, Timothy and I have had a misunderstanding, and I want you to be a referee or umpire between us, to set things straight."

"Very good," said I; "and what is the point of difference?"

"I'll put the whole thing before you," said he, "for of course you must understand it or you can't talk properly to Timothy. Now, you see, in the manufacture of my Boilie I need a great quantity of good yellow gravel, and Timothy Barker has got a gravel pit of that kind. Two years ago I agreed with Timothy that he should furnish me with all the gravel I should want for one-eighth of one per cent. on the profits of the Boilie. We didn't sign no papers, for which I am sorry, but that was the agreement, and now Timothy says that one-eighth of one per cent. isn't enough. He's gone wild about it, and actually wants ten per cent., and threatens to sue me if I don't give it to him."

"Are you obliged to have gravel? Wouldn't something else do for your purpose?"

"There's nothing as cheap," said Spotkirk. "You see I have to have lots and lots of it. Every day I fill a great tank with the gravel and let water onto it. This soaks through the gravel and comes out a little pipe in the bottom of the tank of a beautiful yellow color. Sometimes it is too dark, and then I have to thin it with more water."

"Then you bottle it," I said.

"Yes," said Spotkirk. "Then there is all the expense and labor of bottling it,"

"Then you put nothing more into it," said I.

"What more goes into it before it's corked," said Spotkirk, "is my business and nobody else's. That's my secret, and nobody's been able to find it out. People have had Boilie analyzed by chemists, but they can't find out the hidden secret of its virtue. There's one thing that every body who has used it does know, and that is that it is a sure cure for boils. If applied for two or

three days according to directions and at the proper stage the boil is sure to disappear. As a proof of its merit I have sold seven hundred and forty-eight small bottles this year."

"At a dollar a bottle," said I.

"That is the retail price," said he.

"Now then, Mr. Spotkirk," said I, "it will not be easy to convince Timothy Barker that one-eighth of one per cent. is enough for him. I suppose he hauls his gravel to your factory?"

"Hauling's got nothing to do with it," said he; "gravel is only ten cents a load anywhere, and if I choose I could put my factory right in the middle of a gravel pit. Timothy Barker has nothing to complain of."

"But he knows you are making a lot of money," said I, "and it will be a hard job to talk him over. Mr. Spotkirk, it's worth every cent of fifty dollars."

"Now, look here," said he, "if you get Barker to sign a paper that will suit me I'll give you fifty dollars. I'd rather do that than have him bring a suit. If the matter comes up in the courts those rascally lawyers will be trying to find out what I put into my Boilie, and that sort of thing would be sure to hurt my business. It won't be so hard to get a hold on Barker if you go to work the right way. You can just let him understand that you know all about that robbery."

"Whisky and water!" said Aunt Martha, with severity. "I should think not. It seems to me you have had all the intoxicating liquors in this house that you would want."

"But I don't think you're the kind of person who'd doctor the liquor. This is the first gentleman's house where I ever found any thing of that kind."

"The worse for the gentleman," I remarked. The man grunted.

"Well, ma'am," he said, "call it any thing you please—milk, cider, or, if you have nothin' else, I'll take water. I can't talk without somethin' soak."

My wife rose. "If we are to listen to another story," she said, "I want something to keep up my strength. I shall go into the dining-room and make some tea, and Aunt Martha can give these men some of that if she likes."

The ladies now left the room followed by Alice. Presently they called me, and leaving the burglars in charge of the vigilant David, I went to them. I found them making tea.

"I have been upstairs to see if George William is all right, and now I want you to tell me what you think of that man's story," said my wife.

"I don't think it's a story at all," said I. "I call it a lie. A story is a relation which imports to be fiction, no matter how much like truth it may be, and is intended to be received as fiction. A lie is a false statement made with the intention to deceive, and that is what I believe we have heard to-night."

"I agree with you exactly," said my wife.

"It may be," said Aunt Martha, "that the man's story is true. There are some things about it which make me think so, but if he is really a criminal he must have had trials and temptations which led him into his present mode of life. We should consider that."

"I have been studying him," I said, "and I think he is a born rascal who ought to have been hung long ago."

My aunt looked at me. "John," she said, "if you believe people are born criminals they ought to be executed in their infancy. It could be done painlessly by electricity, and society would be the gainer, although you lawyers would be the losers. But I do not believe in your doctrine. If the children of the poor were properly brought up and educated fewer of them would grow to be criminals."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

"I talked a good deal more with Timothy Barker, and found out a good many things about Spotkirk's dealings with him, and then in an off-hand manner I mentioned the matter of the stolen goods in his barn, just as if I had known all about it from the very first. At this Timothy stopped shouting and became as meek as a mouse. He said nobody was as sorry as he was when he found the goods concealed in his barn had been stolen, and that if he had known it before the thieves took them away he should have informed the authorities; and then he went on to tell me how he got so poor and so hard up, by giving his whole time to digging and hauling gravel for Spotkirk and neglecting his little farm; that he did not know what was to become of him and his family if he couldn't make better terms with Spotkirk for the future, and he asked me very earnestly to help him in this business if I could.

"Now, then, I set myself to work to consider this business. Here was a rich man oppressing a poor one, and here was this rich man offering me one hundred dollars, which in my eyes was a regular fortune, to help him get things so fixed that he could keep on oppressing the poor one. Now, then, here was a chance for me to show my principles. Here was a chance for me to show myself what you, madam, call rigid; and rigid I was. I just set that dazzling one hundred dollars aside, much as I wanted it. Much as I actually needed it, I wouldn't look at it, or think of it. I just said to myself: 'If you can do any good in this matter, do it for the poor man,' and I did do it, for Timothy Barker, with his poor wife, and seven children, only two of them old enough to help him in the gravel pit. I went to Spotkirk and I talked to him, and I let him see that if Timothy Barker showed up the Boilie business, as he threatened to do, it would be a bad day for the Spotkirk family. He tried hard to talk me over to his side, but I was rigid, madam, I was rigid, and the business ended in my getting seven per cent. of the profits of Boilie for that poor man. Timothy Barker and his large family and their domestic prosperity is entirely due—I say it without hesitation—to my efforts on their behalf, and to my rigidity in standing up for the poor against the rich."

Then you bottle it," I said.

"Yes," said Spotkirk. "Then there is all the expense and labor of bottling it,"

"Of course," I here remarked, "you don't care to mention any thing about the money you squeezed out of Timothy Barker by means of your knowledge that he had been a receiver of stolen goods, and I suppose the Boilie man gave you something to get the percentage brought down from ten per cent. to seven."

The tall burglar turned and looked at me with an air of saddened resignation.

"Of course," said he, "it is of no use for a man in my position to endeavor to set himself right in the eyes of one who is prejudiced against him. My hope is that those present who are not prejudiced will give my statements the consideration they deserve."

"Which they certainly will do," I continued. Turning to my wife and Aunt Martha: "As you have heard this fine story I think it is time for you to retire."

"I do not wish to retire," promptly returned Aunt Martha. "I was never more awake in my life, and couldn't go asleep if I tried. What we have heard may or may not be true, but it furnishes subjects for reflection—serious reflection. I wish very much to hear what that man in the middle of the bench has to say for himself. I am sure he has a story."

"Yes, ma'am," said the stout man, with animation, "I've got one, and I'd like nothin' better than to tell it to you if you'll give me a little somethin' to wet my lips with—a little beer, or whisky and water, or any thing you have convenient."

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Newman.

The mines which paid last Saturday compiled with the five cents per ton bill "the men." In addition to those we enumerated which paid promptly, we had a mine included the Union Coal Company and the Millport Coal Company. The others usually take the benefit of the week.

The INDEPENDENT was mistaken when it listed Mr. John Lloyd as a farmer while at this place. The fact is, Mr. Lloyd followed engineering and the last year he did here was to run the engine while the old Aberdeen coal shaft was being sunk. He then moved to his present location in Montana, where he has grown immensely rich as well as popular. He was the first Republican elected in San Bruno county, defeating his opponent, Mr. Sullivan, by nearly 300 votes. The existing trouble rests on a margin of 47 votes. The governor has in mind, and the end is not yet.

We notice that the Knights of Labor of C. I. O. are going to surrender their charter unless T. T. O'Malley be again reinstated, and that the N. P. U. convention in December 18 will consider his expulsion on the ground that he was a traitor to the union. The more they stir the more we like it, for O'Malley's position while holding official positions in the K. of L. is known to every one as well as the direct cause for his expulsion. He was expelled on the same ground that John McBride saw fit to write into the order, viz.: to fight N. P. A. 185, and the outside is the proper place to put such men.

The Newman Fire Clay Company is the title of a new firm now doing business in our midst, and is located on the John Prosser farm. A switch has been put in from the P. Ft. W. & C. road, and the Massillon rolling mill will receive the first consignment of clay this week. We wish the new company success.

It may be monotonous to some, but it gives us great pleasure to chronicle the fact that Dr. Reese made 99.44 per cent. in his examination on Indiana. This is his completion of three states, and his total prior to were seven, and no second deal in any of his examinations. This excellent record brings him another promotion, and he enters the R. P. O. as third clerk, next Monday at an increased salary of \$100 per annum. His run will be from Pittsburgh to to Chicago, and his many friends wish him continued success.

The parties connected with THE INDEPENDENT—Enoch Arden case are all favorable known here, the principal actors having made this place their home. Morecail Davis is on the sick list this week, with neuralgia in the head.

Grove City.

The mine worked every day last week. Farmers are about through husking corn.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oberon was buried Saturday afternoon, at the cemetery.

Da. of Mr. fifth and wife, of Massillon, and wife friends here Sunday.

Pit on Run mine is working every day. The drilling has been commenced for an air shaft.

Richard Edmonds had a narrow escape from a fall of stone at Pigeon Run mine last week.

Frank Uebenhour had a severe attack or rheumatism that left him powerless in his lower limbs, and one arm. At this writing he is but a little better.

North Lawrence.

Minglewood has struck a boom.

Last Monday night was pay night at the bar room. They divided the spot of the campaign, which amounted to four dollars each. The saloon-keepers got the most of it.

The K. of P. lodge of this town will give a free ball on Christmaseve. All are invited to attend.

Mr. N. K. Bowman, the contractor for the new school building, is putting the double shift on this week and until the building is completed, as the agreement was that it must be ready until the holidays.

Rumor has it that Wm. Brenner will be the lucky man for deputy sheriff the coming term.

Mrs. S. N. Fulton left to-day for Washington, Pa., where she will remain a few weeks visiting friends.

Notices are posted that Wm. Brenner's store has since more been closed and locked by some other man than Mr. Brenner. It is Mr. B. Daunemiller, of C. I. O. The store will not open until December 5, when the goods will be sold at auction.

We hear that Robert Legg has purchased the Moffat building north of the grocery store.

November 25.

Dalton.

A telegraph line has been run from McIntosh's hardware store to the depot via the J. M. Angus dwelling house, making a "ring" line.

At the meeting of Arlington Lodge No. 75, I. O. O. F., of this place, on Monday night, the following officers were elected: S. W. Gandy, N. G.; C. J. Hailey, V. G.; W. C. Scott, secretary; G. L. Schmitz, permanent secretary; E. L. L. treasurer; Peter Eckard, W. H. W. W., W. D. Kosier, trustees.

The marriage of William Jones and Miss Ora Cooklin was solemnized on Wednesday evening, at the home of the bride, by the Rev. D. Newell, of the Presb. church.

Miss Neale Wise, of Alliance, is visiting with the Misses Ada and Alice Bally, west end.

The marriage of Mr. Wm. Houghton and Miss Clara Schmitz, took place at the residence of the bride, on Thanksgiving day, 10 p.m. The Rev. D. A. Newell, performed the ceremony. Over one hundred and fifty guests were invited.

J. H. Stoll took in the Levy concert at Wooster Tuesday night.

Union services were held in the Presbyterian church Thursday. Rev. J. G. Madge preached the sermon, which was a fitting one for the occasion.

The subscription to the flag fund increases daily; the schools are also adding money to it.

Mr. Samuel Krause, of Cleveland, was here on Friday, and while at the depot waiting for a train two boys got him to talk through the telephone up town—at least he thought so, and commenced to "holler," when one of the boys outside

the building answered. The conversation went along for a little while, until he found the boys were playing a joke on him by having him talk over a telephone line that ran into the building.

Mr. William Newell and the Misses Emma and Mary N. well, who are attending college at Wooster, came to the east Thanksgiving dinner.

Postmaster W. C. Scott, and wife, are spending Thanksgiving at Akron, today Thursday, Nov. 28.

Gates of Death

Is a constitutional disease, and there are no local applications. It is a constitutional remedy like love, which, working through the body, cures the impurity which causes the disease, and the end is not yet.

Catarrah

effects a permanent cure. Thousands of people testify to the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrah when other preparations had failed. Hood's Sarsaparilla also builds up the whole system, and makes you feel renewed in health and strength.

Catarrah

"For CATARRH, been troubled with that terrible disease, catarrh. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which contained the best results in curing it, and has taken it ever since, and kidney trouble."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I have been troubled with the disease, catarrh. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has taken it off, and kidney trouble."

John P. Hamlin, C. I. O.

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